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but I found two fruiting plants, at the base of each of which arose a plant. The leafy bud at its end had a few small club-shaped paraphyses, but no antheridia. These may have disappeared, being very delicate; and the plants would thus seem to be autoicous. Re-examination is necessary.

The spores in the two plants differ considerably. Mr. Baker's plants are younger, less mature. Mrs. Britton's description of size and markings applies to the spores of the Nevada plant. In the Canadian plant the spores are of the same shape, namely, kidney-shape; but they are larger, measuring 30×45 to 50μ. Their surface is distinctly and clearly spiny, there being now no "sinuous lines of papillae," such as Mrs. Britton describes. I am persuaded that this difference in size and surface marking in the spores of the two collections is due to the difference in maturity, the Nevada plant being collected in June, the one from Canada in July.

JOHN M. HOLZINGER

WINONA, MINN., Feb. 15, 1921.

NOTE II—Under date of March 18, 1921, Dr. Holzinger writes as follows:

Since writing the remarks on Mrs. Britton's note on *Physcomitrium pygmaeum* I have found, among material not yet distributed in my herbarium, a third collection, made in Minnesota by the late Dr. J. H. Sandberg, which enables the certain determination of this species as autoicous. From a common stem arise two naked branches terminating in one leafy antheridial and one leafy archegonial bud. Only in the antheridial buds could I find the strongly club-shaped paraphyses similar to those figured in Engler & Prantl for *Funaria hygrometrica* (Die natürlichen Pflanzenfamilian, 1: 3: 204, *fig. 123*. 1909). They appear to be entirely absent in the archegonial buds.

JOHN M. HOLZINGER

NOTES ON CURRENT LITERATURE OF MOSSES

In a recently received article, M. Thériot[1] clears up the confusion that has existed regarding *Syrrhopodon Taylori* Schwaegr., *S. Gardneri* (Hook.) Schwaegr., and *Leucoloma Taylori* (Schwaegr.) Mitt. From a study of the original specimens in the Schwaegrichen herbarium, M. Thériot concludes that *Syrrhopodon Taylori* Schwaegr. is really a Leucoloma, as Mitten concluded; that the plate 132 in the Supplement. II. i. correctly represents it, save the figures of the peristome Nos. 11 and 12, which were by accident drawn from *S. Gardneri*, as was all of plate 131. The latter is a good species, founded on *Calymperes Gardneri* Hook. M. Thériot also adds that according to specimens sent him by M. Cardot, C. Mueller's *Leucoloma sarcotrichum* is wholly synonymous with *L. Taylori*. In the same article M. Thériot states that Duby's *Fabronia longidens* is identical with *Dimerodontium pellucidum* (Hook.) Mitt.

M. Thériot has also favored us with copies of the list of mosses contributed by him to Sarasin & Roux's Nova Caledonia.[2] The list enumerates 42 species with notes upon the localities and general distribution. *Macromitrium Sarasini* Thér. and *Isopterygium Sarasini* Thér. are described as new species, with three other new varieties or forms.

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[1] Thériot, I. Notes bryologiques. Bull. soc. Bot. de Genêve. 2me Sér. **11**: 24–29. (1919).

Two recent issues of the Recueil des Publications de la Société havraise d'études diverses contain bryological articles by M. Thériot. The first[3] on the Mosses of Annam discusses a small collection of 28 species made by Mr. A. Krempf. Three of the species collected are new to the Asiatic mainland, the whole collection showing strong affinities with the flora of the Sunda Islands. The new species are: *Leucoloma Krempfii* Thér., *L. annamense* Thér., *Leucobryum Krempfii* Thér., *Neckeropsis Krempfii* Thér., *Homaliodendron crassinervium* Thér., *Pinnatella* (*?*) *corrugata* Card. & Thér. and *Ectropothecium annamense* Thér., all of which are illustrated in the two plates. Two new varieties are also proposed in *Neckeropsis* and *Vesicularia*. M. Thériot raises the question of the propriety of separating the two genera *Neckeropsis* and *Himantocladium* from *Neckera*, since *Neckera flagellifera* Broth. belongs to the one genus according to its fruiting characters and to the other in its vegetative aspect; indeed, Brotherus and Fleischer respectively classify it one in one genus, one in the other. The author also concludes that *Pterobryopsis subacuminata* Broth. & Par. is far more closely related to *Pt. Wightii* (Mitt.) Broth. than to *Pt. acuminata* (Hook.) Fleisch.

The second article[4] is upon the mosses of Madagascar, 6 sphagna, 60 mosses, and 8 hepatics being listed, the last by name only. The new species proposed are the following: *Funaria delicatula* Thér., *Brachymenium argenteum* Thér., *Bryum Perrieri* Thér., *Philontis Perrieri* Thér., *Rhacopilum Perrieri* Thér., all save the last being figured. There are brief notes upon *Trematodon platybasis* C. M., *Macromitrium adelphinum* Card., and *Amblystegium riparium* (L.) Bry. Eur., a species not hitherto reported from Madagascar or from Africa south of the Mediterranean region. The description of *Leucoloma albocinctum* R. & C. is supplemented by a description of the fruit, and there are more extended notes upon *Nanomitropsis laxifolia* (R. & C.) Card. (whose generic affiliations seem doubtful), *Brachymenium capitulatum* Card. and *B. radiale* C. M., a synoicous variety of *Philonotis imbricatula*, and the forms or varieties of *Polytrichum subformosum* Besch. M. Thériot also states that after a study of the type material of *Leucomium mahorense* Besch. he is convinced that it is identical with *L. debile* (Sull.) Mitt., and that judging from the published plate Sullivant erred in describing his species as "dioicus," the plants being figured as autoicous.

Mr. R. S. Williams[5] has recently published a revision of the genera Calymperes and Syrrhopodon, with illustrations of the cross-sections of the leaves. This article is an advance notice of the results obtained from the studies for the forthcoming parts of the North American Flora. Nineteen species of Syrrhopodon are recognized (*S. graminicola* being new and *S. filigerus* (Aust.) Williams a new combination) of which *SS. floridanus*, *texanus*, *ligulatus*, and *filigerus* are recorded from the United States. Twelve species are credited to Calymperes (*C. cubense*, *C. Nashii*, *C. fluviatile* proposed as new) of which *CC. Richardi*, *emersum*, *Donnellii*, and *Nashii* occur in the United States.

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[2] Musci de la Nouvelle-Calédonie et des iles Loyalty. F. Sarasin & J. Roux. Nova Caledonia, Botanique, Vol. I. lfg. I. No. 4. pp. 23–32. (1914).

[3] I. Thériot. Les mousses de l'Annam. Rec. Publ. Soc. Havr. 1er trimestre, 1919. 33–47. *pl. i, ii.* (1919).

[4] I. Thériot. Contribution à la flore bryologique de Madagascar. Rec. Publ. Soc. Havr. 2me trimestre. 1920. 95–111. *pl. i, ii.* (1920).

[5] Williams, R. S. Calymperaceae of North America. Bull. Torr. Bot. Club. **47**: 367–396. *pl. 15–17.* 1920.

Monsieur J. Amann has recently published a second list[6] of additions and corrections to his Flore des Mousses de la Suisse, recently reviewed in THE BRYOLOGIST.[7] Much of the material naturally related to matters of wholly local interest, and results from a continuation of intensive study. To our mind a number of the varieties proposed as new are of distinctly minor importance, the distinguishing characters being too closely dependent upon habitat. While the study of such variations is preeminently worth while, and their mention and description an important task in an intensive catalogue, it seems hardly worth while to add to the growing number of moss names by giving them distinctive appellations. We would not imply, however, that these plants are not interesting; many of the little remarks and notes included in the article are of the greatest interest, and should serve to spur all field students to closer observation; it is just such things that make moss-study worth while. The following species are proposed as new (we do not list the many new varietal names): *Barbula poenina*, *Syntrichia gelida*, *Bryum appendiculatum*, *B. Britanniae*, *Mnium amblystegium*, all figured; in addition the original descriptions of *Ptychodium albidum* Amann and *P. pallescens* Amann are much amplified from the study of new material. Interesting also are the observations bearing upon the probable hybridity of *Grimmia Cardoti* Hér. and the occurrence of an 18-toothed peristome in *Orthotrichum speciosum* Nees. The portions of the article of most interest to American readers are probably these dealing with the size of the median leaf cells in Mnium. For each Swiss species the author gives a numerical statement showing the number of cells per linear millimeter for the median leaf region, both extreme and mean numbers being given; there are two or three pages of fine print discussing the results, which seem to afford a basis for a more accurate determination of sterile material. The comparisons between *Mn. orthorrhynchum* and *Mn. lycopodioides* are particularly detailed, and should be carefully checked upon extra-European material, as, we understand, M. Amann is endeavoring to do. M. Amann devotes nearly three pages also to a synoptic view of the European species of Hygroamblystegium Loeske. In spite of M. Amann's statement that he has studied "un specimen authentique de l'H. noterophilum (Buffalo, U. S. A., leg. Clinton)," and that it shows the species to be identical with European *H. fallax* var. *spinifolium*, we should be inclined, in view of the confusion about these species in this country, to withhold judgment until actual comparison of the types is made.

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[6] Amann, J. Nouvelles additions et rectifications a la Flora des Mousses de la Suisse. Bull. Soc. Vaudoise des Sci. Nat. **53**: 81–125. *text figs. 1–18.* 1920.

[7] BRYOLOGIST **22**: 41–43. 1919.

EDWARD B. CHAMBERLAIN

REVIEW

Hepatics of Iberia (Spain and Portugal)

A. CASARES-GIL: FLORA IBERICA. BRIOFITAS, PRIMERA PARTE. HEPATICAS. [Pp. 775, about 400 figures (half-tones of well executed original drawings), and 4 colored plates.] Mus. Nacional de Ciencias Naturales, Madrid. 1919. [In Spanish.]

This first comprehensive work on the Hepatics of the Iberian peninsula is well published as to illustrations and general typography. The Prologue and General Introduction of several pages is followed by 174 pages of general treatment of more than twenty topics, such as Characters differentiating Hepatics from Mosses, Cells, Protonema, Frond and Thallus, Rhizoids, Vegetative and Growing Points, Branching, etc. Ecology and Geographic Distribution here take up about 40 pages, treating of the relation of hepatics to substratum, humidity, latitude, and temperature, and, finally, 9 pages are devoted to Collection, Study, and Preservation of Specimens.

In the descriptive part of the book Schiffner (Engler & Prantl: Natuerlichen Pflanzenfamilien) is followed pretty closely and many species are included which have not yet been reported in Spain or Portugal, e. g., *Neesiella rupestris.*

Apparently new combinations are: *Calycularia Flotowiana* (Nees), (*Pallavicinia Flotowii* Lindb.); *Haplozia Muelleriana* (Schiffn.), (*Nardia Muelleriana* Schiffn.); *Haplozia paroica* (Schiffn.), (*Nardia paroica* Schiffn.); *Haplozia subelliptica* (Lindb.), (*Nardia subelliptica* Lindb.).

Among the generally less familiar combinations it may be noted that *Pallavicinia hibernica* and *P. Blyttii* are treated under *Calycularia; Nardia compressa, N. Breidleri, N. scalaris,* and *N. Geoscyphus* are under the genus *Alicularia; N. hyalina, N. obovata, N. crenulata,* and *Jungermannia caespiticia, J. sphaerocarpa, J. cordifolia, J. riparia, J. atrovirens, J. pumila, J. Schiffneri,* and *J. lanceolata* are placed in *Haplozia; Jamesoniella autumnalis* D. C. [p. p.] is here *subapicalis* (Nees) Schiffn.; *Sphenolobus minutus, S. exsectus,* and *S. exsectaeformis* are under *Lophozia; Lophozia attenuata* is treated as *L. gracilis* (Schleich.) Steph.; *L. Baueriana* Schiffn. is used instead of *Jungermannia Hatcheri* Evans (?); *J. Hornschuchiana* is treated as a synonym of *L. bantryensis* (Hook.) Steph.; *Pedinophyllum interruptum* is placed under *Plagiochila; Mylia Taylori* and *anomala* are under *Leioscyphus; Chiloscyphus rivularis, fragilis,* and *pallescens* are treated as varieties of *C. polyanthus; Cephaloziella byssacea* is put under *C. Starkei* (Funck) Schiffn., with a variety *papillosa* (*C. papillosa*), and *C. bifida* becomes here *C. rubella* (Nees) Warnst; *Cephalozia curvifolia* is treated